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Few-body aspects of the near threshold pseudoscalar meson production

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Abstract During last decade large samples of data have been collected on the production of the ground-state pseudoscalar mesons in collisions of proton or deuteron beam with hydrogen or deuterium target. These measurements have been performed in the vicinity of the kinematical threshold for meson production where only a few partial waves in both initial and final state are expected to contribute to the production process. This simplifies significantly the interpretation of the data, yet still appears to be challenging due to the three or four particle final state systems with a complex hadronic potential. We review experiments and phenomenology of the near threshold production of the ground-state mesons in the few-body final states as for example: nucleus-meson and nucleon-nucleon-meson, and report on the status of the search of the mesic-nuclei (a meson-nucleus bound states). Experimental advantages of measurements close to the kinematical threshold are discussed, and general features of the production mechanism of the η and η' mesons in the nucleon-nucleon collisions are presented emphasising results of measurements of spin and isospin dependence of the production cross sections.

Keywords meson production · mesic nuclei · meson-nucleon interaction

1 Introduction

The organisers encouraged the author to summarize the threshold meson production studies conducted so far, however due to the limitations in the number of pages this contribution cannot be treated as a summary. It is rather a very brief description of some of the studies on the meson production at threshold reflecting the interest of the author. We will concentrate on the η and η' mesons and the report will be restricted to the hadronic processes whereas for the photo-production the interested reader is referred e.g. to [1].

Studies of the production of mesons in the collisions of hadrons are conducted in order to learn about the structure of these mesons, their production mechanisms and about their hadronic interactions with nucleons [2; 3; 4; 5]. Measurements and interpretation of results of hadronic processes in the energy regime of one GeV is challenging since in the low energy Quantum Chromodynamics the processes involving strong interaction cannot be treated perturbatively, and the analysis must rely on effective field theories and models. The η and η' mesons are short lived and it is unfeasible to accomplish out of them a beam or target, and thus their interaction with other hadrons cannot be investigated in the standard way via scattering experiments. However, production of these mesons close to the kinematical threshold with low relative velocities to nucleons gives a chance to study their interaction with nucleons which may manifest itself as structures in a meson-nucleon invariant mass distributions and as enhancements in the cross section excitation functions with respect to predictions based on the assumption that the kinematically available phase space is homogeneously populated.

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Interpretation of measurements near the threshold is simplified due to the strongly suppressed contribution from the higher partial waves, due to the low (tending to zero at threshold) relative momentum between the outgoing particles and because of small distances at which the creation of the meson occurs. But nevertheless it remains challenging to discern effects of the meson-nucleon interaction from the overwhelming nucleon-nucleon interaction. This is why fifty years after the discovery of the η and η' mesons [6; 7; 8] their hadronic interaction with nucleons is still not well known. In the case of the η' meson its threshold production e.g. via the $pp \rightarrow pp\eta'$ reaction occurs at distances of the colliding nucleons in the order of 0.2 fm. Therefore, gluonic degrees of freedom may play a role in the production processes [9], implying that for the description of the meson production at threshold both hadronic and quark-gluon degrees of freedom should be considered.

Meson production at threshold is dominated by an S-wave in the final state but at the same time threshold "filters" a single partial wave in the initial state. For example, protons collide predominantly in the 3P_0 state [2] in the case of the pseudoscalar meson production in proton-proton interactions.

Close-to-threshold the production cross section of pseudoscalar mesons is reduced by the initial state interaction (ISI) of the colliding nucleons by a factor of about 4 [10; 11] and it is enhanced by the final state interaction (FSI) by more than an order of magnitude [2]. The reduction of the cross section due to the ISI strongly depends on the meson mass, and therefore as it was introduced in reference [12], a strength of the production dynamics is at best expressed as the total cross section normalized to the ISI factor. A natural variable for comparing the production dynamics for different mesons, making it approximately independent of the meson mass, is the volume of the available phase space [12]. Such comparison was made for the π^0 , η and η' mesons and it was shown that the dynamics for the η meson production is about six time stronger than for the π^0 meson, which again is by further factor of six stronger than that of the η' [12].

A suppressed contribution of higher than $l = 0$ partial waves is of a great advantage for the measurements at threshold, however a precise quantitative determination of their contributions is important especially for the studies of the meson nucleon interaction which effects on the cross sections distributions are small and may be easily burdened by the effects caused by the higher partial waves. E.g. enhancements in the meson-nucleon invariant mass distribution due to the meson-nucleon interaction may be mixed with effects due to the p-wave nucleon-nucleon production [13; 14]. Experimental determination of contributions from various partial waves is difficult and requires measurements with polarised beams and targets. So far such measurements were performed only for the π^0 meson production [15; 16]. In case of the η mesons only beam analysing power A_y for the $pp \rightarrow pp\eta$ reaction was studied with a poor precision [17; 18; 19; 20] where the best result of A_y determined for four angular bins with uncertainty of ± 0.1 is based on about 2000 reconstructed events [17]. In the near future, the precision of the determination of angular dependence of the analysing power for the $pp \rightarrow pp\eta$ reaction will be improved up to ± 0.01 based on a new high statistics data sample (about 10^6 reconstructed $pp \rightarrow pp\eta$ events) collected using the large acceptance and azimuthally symmetric WASA detector and a polarized proton beam of the Cooler Synchrotron COSY [21; 22]. However, the author is not aware of any plans of measurements of the spin observables for the η' meson production in the collisions of nucleons.

2 Experimental advantages of the threshold meson production

In the case of the fixed target experiments the fast movement of the center-of-mass system along the beam line cause, for the close to threshold reactions, that all ejectiles are confined in a narrow cone and can be efficiently registered with the detectors of relatively small sizes. The emission of all ejectiles under small angles enables to use dipole magnets as charged particles analyzers for momentum determination with high precision in the whole available phase space volume. A description of the typical zero-degree facilities dedicated to the studies of the threshold meson production can be found e.g. in [23; 24; 25]. In addition, in the case of the missing mass technique used for the identification of the produced mesons, a measurement at threshold improves mass resolutions because at threshold the partial derivative of the missing mass with respect to the momentum of outgoing ejectile tends to zero [26]. Moreover, close to threshold the signal-to-background ratio increases due to the more rapid reduction of the phase space for multimeson production than for the single meson [26].

As examples of successful measurements benefiting from the threshold kinematics it is worth to mention: (i) Determination of the natural width of η' meson directly from its mass distribution for

the first time with the resolution comparable to its width (~ 200 KeV) [26]. The precision of this single experiment [26] was equal to the accuracy which Particle Data Group had previously achieved by combining 51 experiments which determined properties of the eta-prime meson only indirectly connected with its width [27], (ii) Determination of the value of the mass of the η meson [28] with high precision based on the close-to-threshold measurement of the $dp \rightarrow {}^3\text{He}\eta$ reaction where the η meson was identified via missing mass distribution and the individual beam momenta were fixed with a relative precision of $dp/p \sim 3 \cdot 10^{-5}$ using a polarized deuteron beam of COSY and inducing an artificial depolarizing spin resonance [29].

The above discussed advantages of the meson production at threshold are, however, valid only for studies of mesons with a narrow spectral functions. In the case of broad resonances (as e.g. f_0 or a_0) the notion close-to-threshold becomes non-trivial. In this case a phase space volume varies significantly within the mass range of the meson and the determination of cross section requires a scanning of the excess energies in the range of the spectral function of the studied meson. A formal definition of the close-to-threshold total cross section for broad resonances was first introduced in reference [30], where it was applied to the interpretation of the threshold production of the f_0 meson in the collisions of protons [30].

3 Threshold production of the η -nucleon-nucleon and η' -nucleon-nucleon systems

The near threshold production of the η meson was intensively studied in nucleon-nucleon collisions for which a total [31; 32; 33; 34; 35] and differential [13; 36; 37; 38] cross sections have been established for the $pp \rightarrow pp\eta$ reaction as well as for the $pn \rightarrow pn\eta$ process [39; 40; 41]. In case of the $pp \rightarrow pp\eta$ reaction an angular dependence of the analysing power A_y has also been established [17; 18; 19; 20]. It is important to stress that results from different laboratories (CELSIUS, COSY, SATURNE) are consistent within the estimated systematical uncertainties which are in the order of 10%.

The proton-neutron reaction were realized via quasi-free proton-neutron collisions using a deuteron as a source of neutrons. In the data analysis it was assumed that a spectator proton leaves the deuteron undisturbed and that it is on mass shell already at the collision moment and that the matrix element for the production of the η meson by the beam proton off the neutron bound in the deuteron is identical to that for the free $pn \rightarrow pn\eta$ reaction [2; 3]. These assumptions are well supported by a theoretical considerations [42] and were confirmed by many experiments [39; 41; 43; 44; 45; 46] which have proven that spectator model is valid at least for Fermi momentum up to 150 MeV/c [44].

A strong dependence of the η meson production on the isospin of the colliding nucleons was observed. Total cross sections for the quasi-free $pn \rightarrow pn\eta$ exceed corresponding cross sections for the $pp \rightarrow pp\eta$ reaction by a factor of about three at threshold [41] and by factor of six at higher excess energies [40]. Combining information of the strong isospin dependence and the isotropic angular distributions of the η meson emission angle in the center-of-mass frame, it was established that the η meson is predominantly created via excitation of one of the nucleons to the $N^*(1535)$ resonance via exchange of the isovector meson [5] and the angular dependence of the analysing power slightly indicated that the process proceed via exchange of the π meson [17].

In the case of the η' meson production in the collisions of nucleons almost 40 times smaller cross sections were observed [34; 47; 48; 49; 50; 51] than in the case of the η meson, which indicates that in contrast to the η meson the η' is produced non-resonantly. Based on the comparison of the shape of the excitation functions for the $pp \rightarrow pp\eta$ and $pp \rightarrow pp\eta'$ reactions it was concluded that the $p - \eta$ interaction is much stronger than the $p - \eta'$ [12]. At first, the small values of the cross sections for the $pp \rightarrow pp\eta'$ reaction [47] were even interpreted as an indication of the $p - \eta'$ repulsive interaction [52]. This hypothesis was however excluded later by the more precise data [48].

Up to now, as regards the interaction of pseudoscalar mesons with nucleons the only well known is this of π^0 for which a real part of the scattering length is equal to 0.1294 ± 0.0009 fm [53]. The values of the real part of the $p - \eta$ scattering length are known much less precisely and varies from 0.20 fm to 1.05 fm depending on the analysis method [54; 55; 56; 57]. Differences in the value of ηN scattering lengths obtained in different analyses are at least to some extent explained by the recent observation that the flavour singlet component induces greater binding than the flavour-octet one [58; 59]. Therefore, the $\eta - \eta'$ mixing, which is neglected in many of the former analyses, increase the η -nucleon scattering length relative to the pure octet η by a factor of about 2 [59]. For the sake of

completeness, it is important to stress that based on the close to threshold cross sections measured for the $pp \rightarrow ppK^+K^-$ reaction [60; 61; 62; 63; 64; 65; 66; 67; 68] the scattering length and effective range of the interaction between strange pseudoscalar mesons K^+K^- were recently estimated [65; 69]. The resultant values are consistent with zero with rather large uncertainties.

One of the interesting, and still not fully understood observations from the threshold production of η and η' mesons, are large enhancements in invariant masses of two-particle subsystems seen both in the $pp\eta$ [13; 36; 37] and $pp\eta'$ [14] systems. Since the enhancement is similar in η and η' case [14], and the strength of proton- η and proton- η' interaction seems to be different [12], one can conclude that the observed enhancement is not caused by a proton-meson interaction, especially that calculations assuming a significant contribution of P-wave in the final state [70], and models including energy dependence of the production amplitude [71; 72], reproduce the data within error bars. Therefore, the determination of the spin observables and extraction of the contribution from the higher partial waves is mandatory for the understanding of the observed enhancements in the discussed invariant mass spectra.

It is also instructive to determine the isospin dependence of the production cross sections which enables to disentangle contributions from various meson exchanges in the reaction mechanisms and at the same time enables to learn about the structure of the produced mesons. In this context especially interesting is the gluonium content of the η' meson which is discussed comprehensively in articles [9; 58; 73; 74], where it is argued that a comparison of the close-to-threshold total cross sections for the η' meson production in both the $pp \rightarrow pp\eta'$ and $pn \rightarrow pn\eta'$ reactions should provide insight into the flavour-singlet (perhaps also into gluonium) content of the η' meson and the relevance of quark-gluon or hadronic degrees of freedom in the creation process. The production through the colour-singlet object as suggested in reference [9] is isospin independent and should lead to the same production yield of the η' meson in the $pn \rightarrow pn \text{ gluons} \rightarrow pn\eta'$ and $pp \rightarrow pp \text{ gluons} \rightarrow pp\eta'$ reactions after correcting for the final and initial state interaction between the nucleons [3]. In the case of the η meson production in collisions of nucleons the creation from isospin $I = 0$ exceeds the production with $I = 1$ by a factor of about 12, indicating production through the exchange of isovector objects. However in case of the η' meson so far only an upper limits of cross sections for $I = 0$ have been established [75]. The result indicates weaker isospin dependence for the η' meson production with respect to the η meson, and disfavors the dominance of the $N^*(1535)$ resonance in the production process of the η' meson. However the so far achieved accuracy is not sufficient to conclude about a gluonium content in the η' meson.

4 Threshold production of the η - ${}^3\text{He}$ and η - ${}^4\text{He}$ systems and the search for the eta-mesic helium

The production of the η meson has been also studied intensively in the proton-deuteron and deuteron-deuteron reactions e.g.: $pd \rightarrow {}^3\text{He}\eta$ [76; 77; 78; 79; 80; 81; 82], $dd \rightarrow {}^4\text{He}\eta$ [83; 84; 85; 86], and $pd \rightarrow p\eta$ [87; 88; 89]. Similarly as in the case of the nucleon-nucleon-meson final state a large enhancement of the cross sections over the predictions based on the assumption of the homogeneously populated phase space was observed at threshold for all listed reactions. The steepest rise of the total cross section is seen for the $pd \rightarrow {}^3\text{He}\eta$ reaction. It grows from zero up to the value of about 400 nb over the range of 1 MeV of excess energy and next keeps almost in the excess energy range of about 10 MeV. This enhancement may be assigned to the ${}^3\text{He} - \eta$ interaction, because it is also observed in the photo-production reactions [90; 91; 92], thus it is independent on the initial channel, and because the s-wave production amplitude is fairly energy independent [77; 93; 94]. Moreover, the asymmetry in the angular distribution of the η meson emission [81; 82] indicates strong changes of the phase of the s-wave production amplitude with energy, as expected from the occurrence of the bound or virtual η - ${}^3\text{He}$ state [95]. Again similar behaviour is observed in photo-production reactions where evolution of the angular dependence of $\gamma{}^3\text{He} \rightarrow \eta{}^3\text{He}$ [92] as a function of energy, indicates changing of s-wave amplitude associated with the η - ${}^3\text{He}$ pole [93].

Existence of a bound state of the η meson and nucleus (referred to as a mesic nucleus) was predicted 28 years ago [96]. Initially the η -mesic nuclei were considered to exist for $A \geq 12$ only [96] due to the relatively small value of the η N scattering length estimated in eighties [97]. A decade later, a large values of the η -nucleon scattering length (1 fm) were extracted in some analysis reported in [98] which

do not exclude the formation of bound η -nucleus states for such light nuclei as helium [99; 100] or even for deuteron [101]. However, so far none of the experiments have confirmed univocally the existence of such a state neither in reactions induced by pions [102], protons [103], deuterons [104; 105; 106] or photons [92; 107]. In the searches for the direct signal from the η -mesic helium the established so far upper limits amount to about 270 nb for the $dp \rightarrow (^3\text{He}\eta)_{\text{bound}} \rightarrow ppp\pi^-$ reaction [104], about 70 nb for the $dp \rightarrow (^3\text{He}\eta)_{\text{bound}} \rightarrow ^3\text{He}\pi^0$ reaction [104], and about 25 nb for the $dd \rightarrow (^4\text{He}\eta)_{\text{bound}} \rightarrow ^3\text{He}p\pi^-$ reaction [105]. The determined upper limits are close to the newly predicted values of total cross sections for the dd and pd reaction at the η -mesic pole [93; 108], which amounts to about 80 nb for the $pd \rightarrow (^3\text{He} - \eta)_{\text{bound}} \rightarrow Xp\pi^-$ [93] and is in the range from 4.5 nb [108] to 30 nb for the $dd \rightarrow (^4\text{He} - \eta)_{\text{bound}} \rightarrow Xp\pi^-$ reaction [93]. Although so far not successful, the experimental [1; 109; 110; 111] and theoretical [4; 58; 59; 108; 112; 113; 114; 115; 116] investigations of the η -mesic nucleus are being continued. The observation of such a bound state and determination of its properties would be very valuable for the determination of the η -nucleon interaction, the $N^*(1535)$ properties in nuclear matter [116; 117], the properties of the η meson in the nuclear medium [98; 113; 118], and in general the studies of the chiral and axial U(1) symmetry breaking in low energy QCD [59; 73; 116]. The properties of η and η' mesic nucleus are strongly sensitive to the contribution of the flavour-singlet component of these mesons. Therefore, the η' -mesic nucleus is very interesting in this context too.

The quark condensate is modified in nucleus which changes the properties of hadrons in nuclear medium. The binding energies of η and η' in medium are sensitive to the non-perturbative glue associated with the axial U(1) dynamics [73; 59], and as stated in [119] "due to the UA(1) anomaly effect, a relatively large mass reduction of η' meson is expected at nuclear saturation density, which may indicate the existence of the η' -mesic nucleus". However, so far most of the experimental studies have been concentrated on the search for the η -mesic nuclei because the η -nucleon interaction seems to be much stronger than the η' -nucleon or π -nucleon [12]. Yet, recently there are vigorous theoretical [59; 116; 120; 121; 122] and experimental [123; 124; 125] investigations of feasibility of the observation of the η' -mesic nuclei started by the predictions published in [126]. Based on the cross sections from the $pp \rightarrow pp\eta'$ reactions a scattering length of the $p - \eta'$ potential seems to be small [12], on the other hand recent photoproduction measurements of CBELSA/TAPS [127; 128] shows that the real part of the η' -nucleus optical potential is larger than its imaginary part giving a hope for the observation of the η' mesic nucleus.

The search for the η and η' mesic nucleus is exciting and there are plans to continue this investigations in the future.

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